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Although the *Ancient Records* is designed chiefly for historical students not possessing a knowledge of Egyptian, and admirably fulfills that purpose, it is safe to say that it will be no less useful to the student of Egyptology. While the most advanced Egyptologist may consult it with profit, to the less experienced scholar it will prove an invaluable boon. Nowhere else can he find grouped together such a comprehensive body of material, arranged moreover in thoroughly convenient form. The very reliable translations supply a safe guide, especially needful in view of the fact that no complete Egyptian dictionary as yet exists; the succinct bibliographies accompanying the individual texts furnish a useful key to the literature of the subject, and in regard to all matters of detail the introductions and notes yield a fund of valuable information which the learner could gather for himself only at the expense of much weary toil. In wideness of scope, thoroughness of treatment extending to the minutest details, systematic arrangement, and conscientious scholarship Professor Breasted's *Ancient Records* takes high rank, and it can not be doubted that it will have a most important influence upon Egyptological studies in the domains both of history and of philology. In the preface the author intimates that he may, in the future, treat in a similar manner the religious, scientific, literary, legal, and commercial documents of ancient Egypt. It is to be hoped that his implied intention may be carried into effect. The whole body of Egyptian literature ought to be made accessible, and no one is better qualified to do the work than Professor Breasted.

CHRISTOPHER JOHNSTON.

Egyptological Researches. Results of a Journey in 1904. By W.

MAX MÜLLER. (Washington: Published by the Carnegie Institution. 1906. Pp. 62.)

IN this volume the author presents the results of his work in Egypt during the summer and autumn of 1904, gathering his material partly from the more recent accessions of the Cairo Museum, and partly from the site of ancient Thebes. It contains 106 plates, chiefly of hieroglyphic inscriptions, but comprising also reproductions in heliotype and in color of reliefs and mural paintings, preceded by 62 pages of commentary and descriptive matter. While some of the monuments here published may justly claim to rank as recent discoveries, Professor Müller's prime object has been, not to discover new inscriptions, but to secure accurate copies of inscriptions already known. The urgent need for such work will be appreciated by every Egyptologist, and has been strongly emphasized by the great advances in Egyptian grammatical studies made during the past two decades. The value of Professor Müller's critical work in the study of Egyptian texts has already been demonstrated in his excellent edition of the famous treaty of Ramses II. with the Hittites (*Mittheilungen der Vorderasiatischen Gesellschaft*, 1902, 5), and the present volume affords additional evi-

dence of the wisdom of his course. It is, as he says, precisely in the best known texts that he has obtained the most valuable results.

The monuments selected for publication in the *Researches* are chiefly such as illustrate the foreign relations of ancient Egypt, especially with Asia and Europe. Among the most important texts of this description are the great inscription of Mer-ne-Ptah at Karnak (Pl. 17-32), the autobiographic inscription of Amem-em-het who served as an officer in the Asiatic campaigns of Thothmes III. (Pl. 33-39), the list of Syrian cities conquered by the last named monarch (Pl. 44-53), the list of rebellious cities punished by Ramses II. (Pl. 60-63), the Asiatic names from the great list of Ramses III. (Pl. 64-74), and the list of Palestinian towns plundered by Shoshenq I. (Pl. 75-87). To these should be added the decree of administrative reforms by King Har-em-heb (Pl. 90-104), which deals purely with internal affairs and therefore forms an exception to the general category. All these, it will be seen, are inscriptions of prime importance, and the accurate text established in these cases by Professor Müller is a gain of distinct value.

The reliefs and mural paintings reproduced in the work are especially interesting. Plate 1, for example, reproduces a relief from the Cairo Museum representing foreigners, probably Europeans from the shores of the Aegean, coming into Egypt with tin, a metal which at that period was ultimately obtained either from Britain or from the mountains of central Germany. The monument dates from about 2500 B. C. Of the same period is another relief (Pl. 2) depicting Babylonian ambassadors or merchants visiting the land of the Nile. The fine representations in color of Aegean ambassadors from the tomb of Sen-mut (Pl. 5-7), and of Asiatics from the tomb of Ann'a (Pl. 8-11) date from about 1500 B. C. All this bears striking testimony to the lively intercourse existing at a very remote period between the peoples of antiquity, in regard to which evidence has for some time been accumulating. Plates 105-106, representing surgical operations performed about 2500 B. C., are particularly interesting. The author's commentary is replete with acute observations and valuable suggestions. The plates are admirably executed and the appearance of the book is attractive. A proper share of credit should be given to the liberality of the Carnegie Institution which made possible Professor Müller's mission to Egypt and the publication of his work.

CHRISTOPHER JOHNSTON.

Manuel d'Histoire Ancienne du Christianisme. Par CHARLES GUIGNEBERT, Chargé de cours à la Faculté des Lettres de l'Université de Paris. *Les Origines.* (Paris: Picard et Fils. 1906. Pp. xxiii, 549.)

THE sub-title of M. Guignebert's manual raises the agreeable hope that he proposes to continue the work. The present volume is limited to the first century, and M. Guignebert who is the author of a work on